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- 2. The town of Yanaul in Bashkir ASSR lies on the railway line Kazan—Sverdlovsk. One could hardly call Yanaul a town by Western standards but it is regarded as such in the USSR and is the centre of a district (Rayon). Yanaul owes its development to its geographical position, being half-way between Kazan and Sverdlovsk, which had a great influence in the life of Yanaul as a railway depot.
- 3. The original village of Yanaul (which in the Bashkir language means "new village") was gradually connected by newly-built settlements with the village of Ivanayevo and formed a large settlement.
- 4. The new part of the town around the market place has been built in a haphazard fashion and new buildings of three and four stories look quite out of place among little wooden houses and dugouts (Zyemlanda).
- 5. Being a railway depot Yanaul became automatically the administrative centre of the district and a collection centre for State deliveries from the kolkhoz.
- 6. Spring in Yanaul usually starts at the end of April and is marked by quite a heavy rainfall which causes the snow still lying on the ground to thaw quickly. The rainfall lasts for approximately a fortnight at which time the snow disappears completely. In the second half of May the rains stop and often there is no more rain until the summer. There is usually very little or no wind during the spring.
- 7. The summer starts in June and is announced by a return of rain which, however, is very moderate throughout the whole summer. There is also more wind from various directions. As a rule the summer is hot.

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- 8. In September autumn begins and with its arrival there is an increase of rainfall and decrease of winds. The temperature cools down and the first frosts start, often at the end of October. One can safely assume that November is always cold and the ground frozen. Snow usually falls in November.
- 9. Taking the temperature into consideration, winter really starts in November although the beginning of the frosts is not always accompanied by snow. If snow does not fall in November, the intensity of the frost increases and causes the earth to crack. November is also marked by an absence of wind. The north wind comes in December with snow and blizzards. Blizzards often last three days during which time everybody remains indoors. It is not unusual for the inhabitants to have to dig themselves out from snowdrifts formed around their houses by blizzards.
- 10. There are three rivers in Yanaul, the Buy, Shudek and Yanaulka. The Shudek and Yanaulka are really streams three to four meters wide and shallow. In summer both the Shudek and Yanaulka dry almost completely.
- 12. In spring all three rivers flood large areas and the Yanaulka flowing through settlements does great damage to houses and gardens.
- 3. the subsoil is clay. This is particularly noticeable on hills where th 25X1 soil, through bad ploughing and rains, has moved to the valleys leaving the subsoil exposed. In the valleys the soil consists of humas which is very fertile and produces good crops of all grain and of root vegetables.
- 14. The hills in this area are covered by mixed forests while the valleys are under cultivation and the lowland along the streams and rivers provides meadows, often marshy.
- 15. Industry in Yanaul can be divided into two groups, one serving the needs of the railway and the second connected with the handling of agricultural produce collected from kolkhozes.
- 16. Both the water pumping stations and water-softening plant serve the railway exclusively.
- 17. The electricity works, although supplying some current to offices and a few houses in the town, mainly serve the railway.
- 18. The two brick works are quite small and supply local needs only.
- 19. The POL store (Nyeftbaza) supplies petrol oil and lubricants mostly to the Machine Tractor Service Stations not only in the District of Yanaul but also in other neighboring districts

 25X1
- 20. The grain elevator, grain store, hay store and root vegetable store all serve as collecting centres for agricultural produce from kolkhozes. From here the produce is sent by rail, mostly to Central Russia.

21.	The railway depot in Yanaul consists of a goods truck depot and a locomotive depot.	
•		
22.		
L	approximately 50 locomotives would be based on 2	5

Yanaul in order to serve the trains in both directions, i e Kazan and Sverdlovsk, as all trains from either direction changed their locomotives and personnel at lanaul.

23. Attached to the depot was a railway repair workshop where minor repairs could be carried out on trucks and locomotives.

24.

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25.	The population in the town of Yanaul is approximately half Russian and half Bashkir. Most of the villages in the Yanaul District are purely Bashkir.	
26.	The Russians and the Bashkirs appear to get on well together andnever heard of any troubles because of the Bashkirs' nationalism. As a rule, however, Bashkirs distrust the 25X1 Russians and would not help a Russian in need unless they knew him personally. To a befriended Russian, however, a Bashkir is very loyal and helpful.	
	this loyelty to each other and their cunning can be attributed t25X1 the fact that the Bashkirs live better than the average Russian.	
27.	In the villages very few Bashkirs know Russian but they all know Russian swear words.	
28.	Bashkirs are mostly Mchammedans but their religion is treated by the Soviet authorities similarly to any other religion in the USSR.	
29.	In Russian schools in the Bashkir, ASSR, the Bashkir language is not taught but the Russian language is taught in the Bashkir schools, to which arrangement no Bashkir objects. "it is much safer for a Bashkir to understand Russi25X than for the Russians to understand our language". For this reason most of the officials in public offices and public utility enterprises dealing with the population are Bashkirs.	
30.	As occupations, Bashkirs prefer clerical posts, positions in commerce and farming. Very few Bashkirs are technicians and the technical staff in the railway depot and other industrial enterprises in Yanaul was in an overwhelming majority Russian.	
	-end- 25X1	

ENGLOSURE (A): Sketch of the town of Yanaul, Bashkir, ASSR, with Legend

(B): Sketch of the Kambarka Railway Station and Surrounding Area, with Legend.

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Masterskaya -- Tractor Repair Workshop).

Russian cemetery.

#57.... Slaughter house.

#56.**..**.

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Legend #1	Artificial lake formed by a small stream which was dammed (2). This
,,	lake is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ km long and one km wide. The depth of the
	lake and the name of the stream are not known.
#2	Dam.
	Electric power station (water turbines).
#3	Steel foundry. Coal and ore are brought by rail. I do not know from
#4	which direction. No further details known.
	which direction. No lurener details another hadding which still has a
# 5	Electric power station located in a church building which still has a
	spire.
#6	Area of town of Kambarka.
#7	A military factory. During the war this factory produced carts for the
,, ,	Soviet Army. Present production is not known. The factory area is
	surrounded by a high wooden fence.
	Sand dunes.
#9	Forest.
#10	A military factory hidden in woods. No further details about this
	factory are known.
#11.0000	Grain store.
#12	Railway station at Kambarka.
#13	Settlement for railway workers.
#14	Water tower.
#15	Relivey sidings (number not known) and unloading place.
#16	Group of churches on a hill or one large church with a number of spires.
	River Kambarka.
#17	
#18	Steel railway bridge.
#19	Settlement.